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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-85-100

26 September 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING PRESS MARKS VICTORY OVER JAPAN

OW030739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--All newspapers here today carry editorials to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war against Japanese aggression and the anti-fascist struggle of World War II.

History--a textbook is the common theme of these editorials which draw lessons from the eight-year war. Most newspapers mention patriotism, the spirit of hard struggle and self-sacrifice displayed by the Chinese people in the face of national calamity.

The "People's Daily" writes that the Japanese fascists dared to invade China because the country was in split, backward and politically corrupt.

"Experience, if not forgotten, is a guide to the future" is the conclusion drawn by the "Guangming Daily."

The "People's Daily" also devotes an entire page to photos depicting how the Chinese people were aided by the people from all over the world during the war. One picture shows Soviet pilots and another, Japanese soldiers who crossed over to the side of the Chinese people. Other two pictures show Koreans who fought in the northeast and American pilots. There are also pictures of foreign friends, including Dr Norman Bethune (Canada), Dr Kotnis (India), Rewi Alley (New Zealand), and Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley, Hans Shippe, and Gen Joseph Stilwell (U.S.A.).

A chart in the "Beijing Daily" lists a total of 9,324,607 Chinese soldiers and civilians killed, 9,469,946 injured and 2,890,326 missing (not including statistics for the northeast China provinces and Taiwan that are not available) during the war between July 1937 and August 1945. Troops led the Communist Party wiped out a total of 527,422 Japanese invaders during the same period.

CSO: 4000/358

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC LEADERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING LIN ZEXU BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW301100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Lin Zexu is a national hero whose lifelong devotion to his country's construction and resistance to foreign aggression made him an outstanding statesman, said Vice-Chairman Fei Xiaotong of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee.

He expressed this view today at a CPPCC meeting marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of Lin Zexu (1785-1850).

Fei said China has won independence and the Hong Kong problem left over by history has also been solved satisfactorily. However, Lin Zexu's idea of paying attention to the national economy and the people's livelihood is still significant in today's socialist construction.

Lin Zexu was an imperial envoy who led the campaign against the sale of opium and resistance against British aggression in Guangdong Province. His activities triggered off the opium war (1840-1842) which ended with the first unequal treaty which turned China into a semi-colony. Lin Zexu was then punished and dismissed from office by the Qing Dynasty emperor.

Mao Zedong, the late chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, once said China's democratic revolution was begun by Lin Zexu. The first relief sculpture on the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square is about the campaign against the sale of opium led by Lin.

Historian Hu Sheng of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said at the meeting that Lin Zexu's activities did not mean he was anti-foreign. He had organized people to translate foreign books and documents so as to understand other countries better.

He said China is now an independent country. The Chinese people will continue to learn from the strong points of other peoples and make greater contributions to world peace and the social progress of mankind.

Professor Ping-ti Ho of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and Ling Qing (Lin Moqing), a descendent of Lin Zexu and formerly China's permanent representative to the United Nations also made speeches at the meeting.

Political Bureau members of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qiaomu were among those attending the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN PIXIAN AT BEIJING CEREMONY HONORING WAR DEAD

HK030551 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chang Jiang]

[Text] The Monument to the People's Heroes at Tiananmen Square in Beijing was immersed in a sea of wreaths and symbolic white paper flowers yesterday when state and government leaders and representatives from various circles of Chinese society paid tribute to revolutionary martyrs and fellow countrymen who died during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

The commemorative activities are part of a national programme to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of that war and the Anti-Fascist War.

At a giant ceremony chaired by Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the first batch of 24 wreaths was carried by soldiers to the base of the monument to the accompaniment of solemn music from a military band.

The wreaths were presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Committee, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the Democratic League of China and other parties and mass organizations.

Wreaths then continued to arrive throughout the day, mainly from the Youth League branches of each ministry and other government institutions.

The wreath-laying activities will last until tomorrow. A commemorative meeting is scheduled for this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People, with nearly 10,000 people expected to attend.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG BINGNAN ON FOREIGN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE DURING WAR

OW031206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--The Chinese people honor the memory of doctors from Europe who supported China in its struggle against Japanese aggression on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan.

This was stated here today by Wang Bingnan, who was in contact with the doctors in those days and is now chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The 20 doctors were organized by the French Communist Party and the London-based China Medical Aid Committee to form an international medical team to aid China. They were sent by the communist parties of Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The volunteers came to China by sea in 1939 after two years of struggle against Franco fascism in Spain, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people to the end of the anti-Japanese war in 1945.

They operated on the wounded armymen and trained medical workers for the army in South China. They made bamboo beds, stretchers and makeshift hospitals. In addition they gave medical treatment to local residents and helped improve public health work, including disinfecting drinking water, wiping out fleas and lice.

During their stay in China, they were received by Soong Ching Ling, who was then leading the China Welfare Fund and late Premier Zhou Enlai, who was working in Chongqing.

Five of them revisited China as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with foreign countries after returning home in 1945.

During their stay in new China, they met old friends and visited places where they had worked. They look on China as their second homeland.

As an expression of their feelings toward China, Bulgarian doctor Ianto David Kaneti and his wife, a Chinese woman who worked as one of his assistants in the medical team, gave Chinese names to their two sons, one Bao Zhong and the other Bao Hua (meaning defending China).

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN PIXIAN, OTHERS MOURN CHINA'S WAR DEAD

OW021038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Representatives of all circles in the capital placed wreaths at the monument to the people's heroes at the Tiananmen Square here this morning to mourn those who died during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45).

Tomorrow will be the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan. According to incomplete statistics, more than 22 million Chinese soldiers and people were killed, wounded or missing during the war.

Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, presided over the ceremony.

General offices of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as democratic parties, mass organizations and the local authorities of Beijing laid wreaths at the foot of the monument amidst music played by a military band.

Then, led by Chen Pixian, all the representatives, estimated at 400, bowed before the monument and walked around the monument to pay their respects to the war dead.

From today on till September 4, about 10,000 young people of the capital will visit and lay wreaths at the monument.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS BACK TO SCHOOL IN FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS

OW010140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--In flood-stricken Liaoning Province in northeast China, most middle and primary schools have opened again as the fall semester begins across the country.

Several thousand middle and primary schools in the province are seriously affected. In Yingkou City which is located on the lower reaches of the Liaohe River, many classrooms have collapsed and others are in danger, according to preliminary statistics.

However, the provincial and local governments have allocated special funds and materials to help schools resume water and power supplies and repair classrooms.

In Yingkou City, 95 percent of the over 1,000 middle and primary schools have opened for 280,000 students, though in some schools water is still knee-deep on the sports grounds and the first floors of classroom buildings are still wet.

Lower-grade pupils are being accompanied to school and back home by their teachers, and warnings have been put up on the way to school, so that pupils will not step into the deep water. Those students who have moved to safe places with their parents are now studying in nearby schools temporarily.

As the new term begins, five primary schools in Chongqing City, Sichuan Province, have opened special classes for retarded children between the ages of seven and nine. Within eight years, these classes are aiming at equipping the retarded with the knowledge that should be grasped by fifth-grade pupils, and teaching them basic skills for future employment.

Thanks to the efforts of publishing houses across the country, textbooks and teaching materials have reached the hands of students and teachers in time.

Besides, most of China's over 1,000 universities and colleges have also opened or are ready to open for the autumn term soon, while a small number will prolong the 45-day summer vacation for another 15 days.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC LEADERS RECEIVE PLA ART TROUPE DEPARTING FOR XINJIANG

OW010822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--More than 100 performers from the central nationalities song and dance ensemble and the song and dance ensemble of the Nanjing area command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here today by air to perform in Xinjiang.

These performers are to take part in celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which falls on October 1.

On the eve of their departure, they were received by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Hao Jianxiu, alternate secretariat member of the CPC Central Committee; Seypidin, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Burhan, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

Wang Zhen said that people of a dozen nationalities in Xinjiang have their own traditional culture and art and asked the performers to learn from them and respect their culture and customs.

The art troupe formed by the two assemblies is part of a central delegation which is scheduled to leave for Xinjiang late this month.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QIAO SHI URGES TRAINING OF MORE JURISTS

OW311407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--China Law Society should organize all the jurists and legal workers and train them into competent jurists for the sake of the country's modernization drive, a high-ranking Chinese official said here today.

Qiao Shi, alternate member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made the remark at an enlarged meeting of the permanent council members of the society, which was called here today.

The country's legality was neglected for a fairly long period of time in the past, Qiao Shi noted, adding that efforts must be made to strengthen legal work now.

He expressed the hope that the young people working in this field would soon become mature jurists and the elder jurists would help train one or several generations of young jurists.

At today's meeting, Wang Zhongfang, a 64-year-old jurist, was elected president of the China Law Society according to a suggestion by the 87-year-old Zhang Youyu, former president of the society. Wang Zongfang was the former executive vice-president of the society. Zhang Youyu was chosen honorary president of the society. The two changes made at today's meeting are to be submitted to the next council and jurists congress of the Society for approval.

Well-known Chinese jurists attended the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO USE CONTRACT SYSTEM

OW310928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Teachers in institutes of higher learning are to work on a contract basis, according to the State Education Commission.

The contractual period will usually run two to four years and may be extended.

Teaching positions will be teaching assistant, lecturer, associate professor, and professor, and wages will be given according to the post.

The president of a school or a committee authorized by the president will extend an invitation to proposed staff members.

Those who qualified for the four categories before September 1, 1983, will be recognized as having those levels. But not all will necessarily be invited to teach. Those not invited will be encouraged to take other jobs for which they have ability.

The system is now being tried out in eight major universities in Beijing and Shanghai and is to be applied nation-wide by the end of this year, the Education Commission said. China has always practised life tenure system in the past.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC SIGNS PUBLIC RELATIONS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW311042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--China Media Development (CMD), a subsidiary of XINHUA News Agency, signed an agreement here today with Burson-Marsteller International to establish a joint public relations business.

The agreement was signed at the Great Hall of the People by Li Yingxi, CMD deputy general manager, and Robert Leaf, president of Burson-Marsteller International.

Under the agreement, Burson-Marsteller clients will have access to a wide range of communications services in China through the CMD. And Burson-Marsteller's offices in Hong Kong and 44 other parts of the world will offer Chinese customers public relations services overseas.

The new business will provide links between Chinese and foreign organizations and companies, and help to promote economic cooperation between China and the rest of the world.

The agreement runs for eight years and can be extended for another three years if both sides so wish. The Chinese side of the business will offer services such as press liaison, press conference organization, exhibitions, press monitoring and clipping filing.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHERS--Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met here this morning with Marry Dawn Earley, chief editor of Australian Weldon Publication Company, and 15 photographers from seven countries and Hong Kong. These photographers will leave here tomorrow along with their five Chinese colleagues for field photographing for a picture album "Long March" to mark the 50th anniversary of the long march of the Chinese workers and peasants' Red Army in the mid-1930's. The Australian Weldon Publication Company, the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation and the China Photographic Publishing House will join in compiling and publishing the picture album. The picture album will be published in 1986. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 1 Sep 85]

IMPORTED BLOOD PRODUCTS BANNED--Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--China has banned the import of all blood products except a small quantity of human serum albumin. The decision was made by the Ministry of Public Health and the general administration of customs last week. A Ministry official said that this was to prevent Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) through imported blood products, some of which are believed to be a vehicle of the disease. The ban covers the import of frozen, liquid and dried human blood plasma, normal human immune globular proteins, sedimentary and condensed factor VIII, coagulating enzymic compounds and condensed platelet. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 3 Sep 85]

PATENT TRAINING COLLEGE OPENS--Shanghai, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--China's first training college for patent practitioners opened here today. Fifty trainees from all over China will study for half a year in the college started by the China Patent Bureau. China now has over 7,000 patent practitioners. Its first patent law went into effect on April 1. The college teaches 30 subjects, including the patent and other laws. Fifteen experts from the U.N. World Intellectual Property Organization will be invited to teach, according to a college official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 3 Sep 85]

STUDY CLASS FOR MAYORS--Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Fifty-seven mayors and vice-mayors from 54 Chinese cities are attending the fourth study class for civic leaders, which began here today. The officials--80 percent of them with college diplomas--will study city management, planning, construction, and environmental protection as well as Marxist theory. They will also exchange

experiences on continuing urban economic reforms. The class is being jointly sponsored by the Communist Party Central Committee's Organization Committee, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the China Association for Science and Technology. Altogether, 205 mayors have studied in these classes since the first one began in September, 1983. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 3 Sep 85]

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EAST REGION

XIA YAN DEFENDS INDIVIDUAL STRIVING IN YOUTH

Shanghai WENHUI GAO [Digest Edition] in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Ling Zhaizi [7227 2298 5261] digest of article by Xia Yan [1115 5888] originally published in DUSHU [READING] No 3, 1985: "Xia Yan Says He Most Dislikes Youth Who Will Not Strive Forward"]

[Text] Not long ago Xia Yan stated in an interview that setting things right in the areas of ideology, theory and habit is much more difficult than doing so in the political arena. Many people cannot accept the CPC Central Committee's decision to substitute the slogan "literature and arts should serve the people and socialism" for the slogan "literature and arts should serve politics." Until 1983 some people were seriously proposing the slogan "write up the 13 years in a big way." This winter a movement that was not referred to as such but which seemed to forebode a coming storm began. It lasted 27 days, but its nasty undercurrent was still felt until this Writers Association Congress. Were it not for the intervention of the CPC Central Committee, its "leftist" influence could not have been suppressed.

Xia Yan also said: We can capture modern things for our own use. But this actually terrifies some people who arbitrarily label this as consumerism. What's wrong with consumerism? Consuming means taking the good and discarding the bad. This is another example of the closed-door. There are even more examples of excessive control. When a young author writes something that offends some defenders of traditional moral principles, some people are thrown into a desperate panic. When a young performer wrote an article, "My Way," not only did the newspapers go all out to attack her, but the possibility of her joining the party even became a problem. And her crime was that of individual striving. In my opinion the worst thing is young people do not strive. At present we have been advocating achievement through self-study. Isn't "self-study" individual striving?

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EAST REGION

INTERVIEW WITH WRITER CHEN DENGKE

Hefei ANHUI HUABAO in Chinese No 2, Feb 85 p 12

[Interview with Chen Dengke [7115 4098 4430] by Bai Fu [4101 3940]: "An Interview with the Famous Writer Chen Dengke"]

[Text] When we spoke with Chen Dengke he summarized his career by saying, "I joined the revolution at the age of 21, got an education at 23, became a reporter at 25 and began to write fiction at 27. In another 3 years, I will have been engaged in creative writing for 40 years."

Speaking about writing novels, he mentioned his reunion with the old writer Ding Ling [0002 3781] in Xiamen. He said, "I write novels of my home." What a modest and easygoing statement! It's as if he just stumbled into a literary career and attained his laurels very easily.

But was Chen Dengke's creative career really so smooth and easy? He had been born into a family of beggars in Shangying Village of Lianshui County in northern Jiangsu. At the age of 12 he entered a private family school during the winter season. But the teacher felt he was stupid and was only good for herding cattle. In his youth he had to tend pigs and push carts for a living. After his parents died and while he was still young, leaving him all alone, he threw in with the New 4th Army to engage in guerilla warfare against the Japanese.

Within the revolutionary ranks he became correspondent for Zhao Jingchen [6392 7234 1057], head of a production brigade of a middle school. There he could study from the school's good teachers. Several years later he was named special model correspondent by Yanfu District for his enthusiastic writing work and was transferred to the YANFU MASSES as a reporter. After this, he also became a frontline reporter for the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and a reporter for the WANBEI DAILY. His long years spent as a reporter on both sides of the Huai River enabled him to collect much creative source material, and with the encouragement of the leadership and the comrades, he began to write. After his early works were published in SHUOSHUOCHANGCHANG magazine, the author Zhao Shuli [6392 2885 3810] recommended him for work in a literature graduate center for 3 years. Thus began Chen's career as a professional author.

Since the publication of his famous work, "Huoren Tang," Chen has published seven novellas and novels in the 35 years since Liberation. By himself or cooperating with others, he has written four movie scenarios; there is also his short story anthology, "Chunshuij," and "Fuyangji," included in which is his nationally known representative work, "Wind and Frost," which has already been translated in Korea. After the smashing of the "gang of four," his full-length master work, "Pobiji," has been read in Hong Kong, America, France and Canada.

Because his full-length novel, "Wind and Frost," embodied the conscience of the writer, he was framed by Jiang Qing and spent 5 years in prison during the "Cultural Revolution." But despite his imprisonment, he firmly believed that the dark clouds blocking the sky could not last and that he would certainly attain freedom; therefore, although living in an inhuman environment, he still engaged in creative writing in his mind. Two of his full-length novels, "Pobiji" and "The Red Dragon and the Scarlet Phoenix," were both incubated while he was in prison!

Caressed by the gentle breeze of creative freedom initiated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this over 60-year-old writer has even more ardent hopes than ever before. When he came to Beijing to attend the Fourth Congress of the All-China Writers Association, he revealed to us with irrepressible delight that his full-length novel, "Guzhu Tongwai Zhuan," which has been serialized in XIANGYIN [rural sounds], is almost completed and that he has already written 500,000 characters of his 10-volume history reflecting rural life in the Huabei area for the last 35 years, "Sanshe Benzhuhan." Half of it will be completed within the year. What a spectacular achievement! What great aspirations and ambitions he has!

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF CPC'S FOUNDING

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Xie Xiaoping [3454 1420 1627], Fu Shouzhou [5394 1343 3166], Ze Min [3419 3046], Chen Weiying [7115 7614 5391] and Hai Tao [3189 3447]: "Hainan Region Party Organization Holds Meeting To Celebrate 64th Anniversary of CPC's Founding; Region Organization, Prefecture Organizations Swear In a Group of New Party Members"]

[Text] On July 1st, 1,300 party members from the Hainan administrative organization and other citizens held a meeting in the regional CPC auditorium to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Two hundred and forty-four party members and probationary party members were sworn in at the meeting.

This anniversary celebration was organized by the Hainan administrative district party committee. Hainan district party committee leaders Wang Yuefeng [3769 6390 0023], Wei Zefang [7279 3419 5364], Pan Qiongxiong [3382 8825 7160] and Lin Taosen [2651 2711 2773], regional government leader Dong Fanyuan [5516 5400 0954] and CPPCC group leaders Yue Guangju [6390 0342 3515], Chen Yan [7115 1484] and Tang Min [0781 3046] directed the anniversary celebration.

The celebration started with the solemn singing of the "Internationale." Two hundred and fifty-four party members and prospective party members from various levels of Hainan regional organizations and from the 12 major sections of the party who had not yet been formally sworn in solemnly gave their oath of allegiance to the CPC banner and expressed their willingness to give their all for the cause of communism. After the swearing-in ceremony, the Hainan regional party committee presented the new members with party seals and encouraged them to follow the party's purpose closely, set high goals for themselves, pioneer in the development and restructuring of Hainan and be outstanding party members. After this, new party member Zhu Huiping [4376 1920 5493] represented all the new party members in manifesting his willingness to adhere strictly to CPC regulations, make a positive effort and be constantly ready to give up everything for the party and the people.

At the celebration there was also a "Praise the Party" singing program. The singers participated in group singing, poetry recitation, solo singing,

singing with actions and folk dancing. They enthusiastically sang about all the great accomplishments of the party in all areas since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The party members and the masses expressed their limitless enthusiasm and love for the CPC.

Additional report on the afternoon of 30 June, Hainan's Li-Miao autonomous area party committee held a swearing-in ceremony for new party members at the Tongshen Movie Theater.

One hundred and twenty-five new party members faced the party banner and solemnly recited the oath of allegiance to the CPC. Eighty-eight of these new party members are teachers, engineers, farmers or doctors, or 74 percent of the total number of new members. Over 1,000 party members from the autonomous area participated in the swearing-in ceremony.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN EXAMINES EFFORTS TO RECRUIT INTELLECTUALS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Shouzhou [7806 1343 3166]: "Hainan Administrative Region CPC Examines Progress of Intellectuals Recruitment Work"]

[Text] The CPC Committee directly subordinate to the Hainan administrative district recently organized all levels of the party organization directly subordinate to it to conduct a comprehensive examination of the progress of the efforts of organs directly subordinate to the district to recruit intellectuals into the party.

The most important part of this examination was the inspection of work at party branches. The results of the examination show that since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organization of organs directly subordinate to the district have begun to stress the importance of persuading fine intellectuals to enter the party. The proportion of intellectuals in party membership has risen steadily. Especially after this year's conference on increasing work among intellectuals in the district, all party organizations have been stressing this work even more, establishing rules adopting measures and speeding up the process of recruiting intellectuals into the party. So far this month, various party groups have recruited 53 intellectuals, or 55 percent of all new party members recruited in this period. The Hainan health department, people's hospital, forestry bureau, commodity supply bureau, agricultural planning office and other party units have been eliminating the "leftist" influence, overcoming prejudice, insisting on rectification of cadre standards, correctly treating intellectuals in the areas of family class origin, social relationships and personal history and working hard to make sure that this is carried out. They are also correctly treating intellectuals' red and expert, and political and professional problems and emphasizing their actual accomplishments. They are correcting the treatment of intellectuals' strong points and weak points, emphasizing their good qualities, maintaining the conditions for party membership and actively encouraging them to mature and to develop. Intellectuals who fulfill the basic conditions for party membership should be able to become members of party organizations.

This examination also discovered that several party units do not yet fully realize the importance of recruiting intellectuals into the party and a few

units still have not recruited a single intellectual during the past several years. There are other units that have been emphasizing the recruitment of middle-aged or old intellectuals and neglecting the recruitment of young intellectuals. The regional party committee requests that all party organizations strive to strengthen training, improve unsatisfactory situations and do an even better job of recruiting intellectuals into the party.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK291159 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting at the provincial government hall.

The preparatory meeting adopted the agenda for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, as well as namelists of the presidium and secretaries general.

The Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, which will be convened tomorrow, will hold a by-election for some Standing Committee members of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. It will also select candidates for the governor and vice governors of the province. Recently, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress received work reports of the governor, three vice governors, two Standing Committee vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, and five members of the provincial People's Congress. Therefore, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will discuss the corresponding resolutions.

After today's preparatory meeting, the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held the first meeting. The meeting elected the executive chairmen of the Presidium; adopted the namelist of executive chairmen of the Plenary Session; elected candidates for deputy secretary general of the session; adopted the draft of the election procedures for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; listened to the explanation of Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on electing vice charimen and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the governor and vice governors of the provincial People's Government; adopted the candidate namelists for vice chairmen and members of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the governor and vice governors of the province; adopted the namelist of scrutineers for the elections to be conducted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

CSO: 4005/1379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING URGES FIGHTING FLOODS

HK300201 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The regional government held an urgent conference on flood-fighting and relief work at 1600 on 28 August, which called on people in the disaster areas to immediately take action to overcome the natural disaster and reduce losses. Zhang Chunyuan, vice chairman of the regional government, presided.

The meeting demanded that the leaders in the disaster areas go to the front-line of the fight against floods to mobilize and organize the cadres and masses to rescue inundated grain and industrial crops, to repair roads, bridges, and water conservancy facilities destroyed by the floods, and to rescue the masses marooned by flood waters.

Heavy and torrential rains have fallen throughout central and southern Guangxi in recent days. Floods have inundated some counties and cities. Heavy and torrential rain fell from south to north over the region on 27 August. This rain was particularly heavy in Qinzhou, Nanning, and Yulin prefectures and cities, and was accompanied by a force 8 wind. From 2000 on 27 August to 0800 on 28 August, rainfall ranged from 50 to 100 millimeters in 25 counties and cities, from 200 to 300 millimeters in 3 counties and cities, and from 300 to 400 millimeters in Hepu County, Qinzhou City, and Weizhou Island of Beihai City.

Following the rain, the rivers rose rapidly in many places, and many fields, buildings, roads, and bridges were inundated or destroyed. Telecommunications have been cut in places.

According to the weather forecast, there would still be heavy rain from the evening of 28 August through the 29th in Qinzhou, Nanning, and the southwest part of Baise Prefecture, with torrential rain in places. Other areas will have showers.

CSO: 4005/1379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST FLOODS

HK310245 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Torrential rain has fallen throughout Guangxi in recent days, causing floods. In order to rapidly organize self-salvation through production, Zhang Chunyuan, vice chairman of the regional government, yesterday led a relief group to Qinzhou Prefecture, where the disaster is rather serious, to fight floods and promote rescue work with the local cadres and masses.

PLA units stationed in the region sent two bridging companies to Qinzhou Prefecture on 29 August to rescue the masses marooned by flood waters. Beihai City has set up a command for supporting Hepu County in fighting floods and carrying out rescue work.

Torrential rain continued in Qinzhou Prefecture yesterday, and the flood disaster is spreading. The four main rivers in the prefecture... the Qin, Maoling, Fangcheng, and Nanliu--have already exceeded the warning level. The Fangcheng's level is the highest ever recorded. There have been over 100 breaches in sea and river embankments in the prefecture, and 2 embankments have been destroyed. Farmland and villages along the rivers have been inundated, and many of the masses have been marooned. Leaders at all levels are fighting the disaster together with the masses.

At 1500 today, the level of the Yongjiang at Nanning City has 74.75 meters, 5.25 meters above the warning level. The city gravel company and a number of buildings in low-lying areas along the river have been inundated. The city CPC Committee and government are now organizing manpower and material to strengthen the embankments and eliminate dangerous spots.

CSO: 4005/1379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

HK031216 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial education work conference held a full session yesterday [2 September] morning. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Wang Xiangtian, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, spoke on implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the educational structure.

Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian first introduced the drafting process for the document of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. Then, he discussed eight issues including the province's education situation, 9-year compulsory education, large-scale development of vocational education, reforms and the development of manifold forms of education, strengthening leadership over education work, and so on.

Vice Governor Wang said: Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has made remarkable achievements in the education undertaking. But it is still far from meeting the requirements of building the socialist modernizations. We must begin our work with the educational structure and carry out reforms in a systematic way so that the province's educational undertaking is greatly developed. We should strive to basically accomplish within 10 years' time the 9-year compulsory education and put an end to the unitary secondary education system so that the number of senior secondary students enrolled by various vocational schools will generally equal that enrolled by general senior secondary schools. By 1990, the number of students in general colleges and universities should be more than 100,000. Basically, both the levels and specialities of the students should conform to the province's needs for the four modernizations. In the next 5 years, the province should greatly develop kindergarten education and special education for the blind, deaf, mute and handicapped people, as well as for preschool children.

Vice Governor Wang stressed the education administrative departments at various levels must take the lead in reforms, firmly establish the thinking of serving the grassroots and the schools, really streamline the organization and decentralize decisionmaking power, and adopt the work style of opening up. Leadership and collectives at all levels must seriously and conscientiously grasp educational work. In particular, the principal party and

government leaders should personally handle the work. They should really develop the general mood in society of respecting knowledge, qualified people, education, and teachers.

Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the full session and delivered a speech. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/1379

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CPPCC ELECTS CHAIRMAN--The Fourth Meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC concluded in Conghua this morning. Wu Nansheng was elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC. The session passed a resolution accepting the resignation requests of Chairman Liang Weilin, Vice Chairmen Liao Siguang and Zhou Hongtao, and 13 Standing Committee members. Yang Yingbin, Qi Feng, He Baosong, (Huang Yaoshen), and (Li Chen) were elected replacement vice chairmen. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo attended the closing ceremony and made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he first saluted those comrades retiring, and expressed the hope that they would still be concerned for CPPCC work and continue to make efforts to do a good job in United Front work. Lin Ruo expressed the hope that those newly elected would work in concert to promote United Front work and contribute to building the two civilizations in Guangdong. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1379

NORTH REGION

ADVANCED UNITS, PARTY MEMBERS COMMENDED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Xinmin [0702 2450 3046], Yang Lian [2799 1670] and Xierbala 1585 1422 1572 2139]: "Autonomous Region Government Solemnly Convenes Conference To Commend Advanced Party Units, Outstanding Party Members; 117 Advanced Units, 567 Fine Party Members Receive Commendations; Autonomous Region CPC Deputy Secretary Tian Congming, Speaking For Autonomous Region Party Committee, Gives Congratulatory Speech"]

[Text] On 29 July, the autonomous region government solemnly convened a conference to commend advanced party units and fine party members. One hundred and seventeen units and 567 party members received commendation awards.

Autonomous region CPC deputy secretary Tian Congming [3944 5115 2494] gave a speech and central planning committee inspectors for Northern China, comrades Shi Fangting [0670 5364 0080] and Zhang Wenquan [1728 2429 3123] appeared at the conference to offer congratulations.

In his speech, comrade Tian Congming first gave congratulations to the advanced party units and fine party members on behalf of the autonomous region party committee. He said: "This is the biggest commendation conference that the autonomous region government has held in a number of years and it is very broad in scope. It will commend advanced party units and fine party members and make their considerable experience and model accomplishments known in order to show the progress of the party, demonstrate the usefulness of the efforts of grass-roots units and demonstrate the importance of a vanguard of model party members. This should encourage a complete economic structural reform on the municipal level and a full, continual development of every aspect of party work."

Speaking of recent historical conditions, the progressiveness of the advanced party units and the fine qualities of the party members, Tian Congming pointed out: "First, they insisted on basing their work on reality, so their thinking was directed towards obtaining effective results. Second, they emphasized economic reconstruction as a whole-party priority and each person instinctively kept economic development the central purpose of his work. Third, they respected knowledge, science and talent. Fourth, they took a lead in safeguarding and strengthening all aspects of esprit de corps, especially cooperation among various ethnic groups and between new and old units. Fifth, they were

idealistic, ambitious, highly responsible, very eager to learn, very involved with others and very self-sacrificing. Sixth, they were very careful in abiding by all laws and regulations and instinctively followed the directions and policies of the CPC. Under this heading, we must emphasize that they thoroughly rejected the "Cultural Revolution," avoided rivalries and held fast to the CPC spirit. Seventh, they spent little time in empty talk and a lot of time on practical work. Every party unit and every communist party member must, by doing his own job well at this present moment, completely carry out all the duties of the party, encourage reforms and strive to make all this work effective.

Representatives of the advanced party units and outstanding party members spoke at the conference. The commended party units and members said that they appreciate the honor and they will redouble their efforts to raise the banner of cooperation and reconstruction. They said they will make new sacrifices to pioneer in all areas of new work situations and build a united, rich and civilized Nei Monggol.

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NORTH REGION

XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS DRAMA FESTIVAL CELEBRATION

SK310545 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The celebration of the first Hebei provincial drama festival concluded in Shijiazhuang City on the evening of 16 August.

During the festival, not only were 38 dramas presented, but seminars and forums on artistic creation were also convened. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have shown great concern over the festival. During the theatrical performances, Comrades Xing Chongzhi, Gao Zhanxiang, and Liu Ronghui attended the shows many times. At the closing ceremony of the festival on the afternoon of 16 August, Comrade Gao Zhanxiang delivered a speech entitled "Efforts Should Be Made to Upgrade Artistic Quality and to Vigorously Turn Out Fast Works in Order to Strive to Make the Dramas of the Province More Flourishing."

Attending the closing ceremony of the festival were responsible comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Gao Zhanxiang, Yang Zejiang, Ye Liansong, Liu Ronghui, Wang Yu, Ma Zhuozhou, Wang Enduo, and He Banjing. Also attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades and experts from the central level cultural departments and the cultural departments of more than 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

At the closing ceremony, Wu Cheng, director of the provincial Culture Department, delivered a summary speech.

In his speech, Wu Cheng proclaimed that our province will celebrate the drama festival every two years in order to promote the flourishing development of our drama undertakings.

At the closing ceremony, prizes were presented to the troupes and individuals who were outstanding in the performances during the festival.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CIRCULAR ON IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE STATISTICS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Wei Fulun [5898 8099 0178] and Wu Xiqing [2976 0823 3237]: "Provincial People's Government Announces That Statistical Figures Must Be Accurate"]

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular "On further reforming agricultural statistical work and improving the collection of agricultural statistics."

The circular states that cadres in statistical work must follow the "statistical method" and the national statistical system when providing statistical data and must be responsible for the accuracy of the statistics. The statistical bureau has the authority to supply higher level statistical bureaus directly with statistical data and nobody should obstruct or hinder it. Accuracy and faithfulness must be insisted upon in all kinds of statistics and they must be carefully reported to the higher-level office. No leader may influence, persuade or compel the statisticians to change or falsify the numbers. The statisticians must not conform to "leadership expectations" and supply untrue statistical data. As for false reports, blind reports and padded figures, those who alter statistical reports will, in accordance with the gravity of their offense, be subjected to criticism and reeducation or to legal penalties. Those whose actions have serious effects or who connive with criminals will be severely punished in strict accordance with the law.

The circular also pointed out that agricultural statistics work reform must take correct basic statistics as a basis and gradually build up a set of appropriate agricultural conditions and a system of statistical methods suited to each level's requirements. A basic requirement must be a careful examination, village by village, using household registers, detailed examinations, sample checks, and checks of important aspects, putting together all the methods and compiling every item of agricultural statistical data. It must be stressed that the village is the basic reporting unit and the data is to be compiled by steps and reported to higher levels. Also, we must end the faulty methods of guessing, reporting inflated numbers and the problem of upper levels encouraging lower levels to pad their numbers.

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CSO: 4005/1285

NORTH REGION

PARTY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE AMONG NEI MONGGOL STUDENTS

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Xinhua News Agency Reporter Tian Bingxin [3944 3521 0207]: "The Party is in My Heart; I Should Become a Party Man; Five Thousand Nei Monggol University Students Have Applied for CPC Membership; Many Ideological Education Activities Have Produced a Large Group of Idealistic, Civilized, Moral and Law-abiding University Students"]

[Text] Nei Monggol universities and technical colleges have held party membership courses, situation reports, patriotic speeches and other ideological education activities to "recruit party members." This has become one of the goals in the lives of university students. During the past 2 years, 5,000 university students have submitted applications to join the CPC and almost 1,000 university students have gained admittance.

During the past several years, Nei Monggol university and technical college organizations have strengthened the structure and ideological administration of the party. This has been an important part of the schools' restructuring. They recognize that present-day students are more advanced in their thinking, are not afraid to investigate and are willing and prepared to learn. During the coming 10 to 20 years, they will not only become the backbone of the four modernizations, but will also be building socialism. They are a new generation of idealistic, law-abiding, ethical and talented young people.

As a result, the CPC organization in each school has established student branches in each department and section, which are responsible for the students' political ideology work and for organizing and developing the work. Besides, small communist study cells have been set up in all these universities. These study cells do not make use of timeworn, simplistic indoctrination and empty theorizing, but rather make use of a rich variety of communist education activities. Baotou teachers' college invited Sino-Vietnam defensive guerrilla fighters to their school to give a report. They put on an audio-visual program on Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611] and the heroes of the Haishan contingent, with recordings and films of their accomplishments. On holidays, there are patriotic memorial days, meetings to report on revolutionary ideology, picture exhibits, singing and recitation contests and other activities. These activities make the students' lives more interesting and increase their knowledge of the party. "The party is in my heart; I should become a party man" has started

to become a form of implicit motivation for university students. The Nei Monggol agricultural and livestock college has held a conference on "The party is in my heart" and has invited new and old party members to introduce the party's fundamental principles as well as their own personal experiences. The problem of students being unwilling to go to the CPC office, or sneaking in to hand in their party application when no one was looking, has disappeared. The number of people coming to the CPC office has increased tremendously. In this school's 7 departments and 90 sections, a total of 82 CPC small study groups have been established. More than 90 percent of all students are participating in this CPC education. Already more than 900 people, half of all the students, have submitted applications to enter the party.

After having participated in many kinds of study, the thinking of many students has undergone a profound change. Over the past few years, existentialism and pragmatism have influenced a great number of students. After a careful comparison, they have rejected existentialism and pragmatism. After having become quite depressed, Sun Zhonghai [1327 1813 3189], a student at Nei Monggol University philosophy department's section 81 who was strongly influenced by existentialism, said: "I lack a rudder; I lack forces; I am willing to tie the ship of my life to the great ship of the Party and follow it forever."

So far, at the 10 institutes of higher education in Nei Monggol, one fourth of all students have submitted applications to join the CPC.

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CSO: 4005/1282

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL STUDIES USE OF BOTH MONGOLIAN, CHINESE LANGUAGES

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Sun Daye [1327 1129 2814] and Ta Buquan [1044 1580 0356]: "Striving To Implement the Party's Nationalities Policy, Autonomous Region Government Emphasizes Use of Both Mongolian and Chinese Languages"]

[Text] The autonomous region CPC administrative office, government administrative office and autonomous region language committee formed a joint study group which recently studied the use of the two writing systems in nameplates, seals and letterheads used by the 94 autonomous region governmental units. Also, it surveyed the writing and translation work being done in the two languages by various organizations and held a conference on 22 June to announce the results of this study of the use of Mongolian and Chinese in autonomous region organizations.

Deputy secretary of the autonomous region CPC and People's Congress standing committee chairman Batubagen [1572 0956 1572 2704], People's Congress standing committee vice chairman Chao Luomeng [3390 3157 3443] and concerned committee and bureau leaders presided at this conference.

As regards the use of both Mongolian and Chinese in government work, this study showed generally good results: 84 percent of all units were either good or rather good. The conference as a whole approved the proceedings and, based on where deficiencies now exist, gave specific directions to implement fully the party's minority languages policies and strengthen the use of both the Mongolian and Chinese languages. The conference agrees that taking care of this key problem well will continually raise consciousness and strengthen implicit compliance with the CPC's minority languages policy. The conference pointed out that in order to do a good job of building modern socialism in the autonomous region, we must use both the Mongolian and the Chinese languages and writing systems. We shall see that Mongolian language work is an important part of the party's work. The great importance of using both the Mongolian and Chinese languages should result from a thorough understanding of the constitution and the minority region autonomy law. Especially the leaders of every unit should continually increase their understanding of the underlying nature of the minorities policy and the minority languages policy. They must comprehend the actual situation of varying patterns of language use in different areas when giving directions so that the Mongolian and Chinese languages can be used even more effectively.

At the conference, awards were given to 20 progressive communes and 42 individuals who worked especially hard to carry out the CPC's minority language policy and utilize both the Mongolian and the Chinese languages.

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHER SHORTAGE

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 4

[Article submitted by the vocational-technical office of the Nei Monggol education department: "How Can We Solve the Severe Shortage of Vocational School Teachers?"]

[Text] In our region, there are only about 3,400 agricultural and vocational teachers for junior and senior high vocational schools (including those who teach cultural classes), of which the senior high section has only about 2,000 teachers. This year, agricultural and vocational high schools (senior high sections) enrolled 37,700 new students. After subtracting the more than 6,700 students who are graduating, there will be a total of about 71,000 students enrolled in about 1,580 sections. If we calculate that 5 teachers are needed for each section (including cultural classes), 7,900 teachers will be needed, so there will be a severe shortage of teaching personnel.

How can we satisfy the requirements for vocational and technical teachers quickly? We feel that we must first make a decision to assign a percentage of the best graduates of vocational institutes and schools to the teaching of agriculture and vocational subjects. We must also assign a number of middle-level vocational school (such as agricultural, livestock, forestry, industrial, financial, commercial and architectural schools) graduates to be agricultural and vocational teachers. Second, autonomous region specialized institutes and universities must establish, based on the trades that are most in demand in agricultural and vocational schools, appropriate vocational teacher training departments or sections. Third, we must set up, independently or at vocational high schools with the best conditions, special vocational teachers' colleges and technical schools, in order to provide a stable base for training vocational school teachers. Fourth, all municipal education sections should set up sections for short-term training of vocational instructors. Within 3 or 4 months of study, just specializing in one of the vocational education subjects, a teacher could enter the classroom and start teaching. Afterwards, he would specialize in another subject in turn, and in a few years the teacher would have a command of the whole subject matter of that branch and would become a fully qualified vocational school teacher.

Fifth, in all levels of party and government leadership areas, such as engineering, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and commerce sections

there are vocationally and technically specialized personnel who can be transferred to teaching positions in vocational schools, as long as they receive a good salary. Sixth, the autonomous region has already started to send agricultural and technical students to Japan for advanced study. We could also consider sending prospective teachers to other technologically-advanced countries to receive further training.

We realize that only if the whole party as well as all of society are actively involved in vocational and technical teacher training will this obvious contradiction of having a severe shortage of vocational and technical teaching personnel be satisfactorily resolved.

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CSO: 4005/1284

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

SK301515 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The 13th Standing Committee session of the 6th regional People's Congress held its second plenary meeting on the morning of 29 August. The meeting participants heard two reports of the regional government to be submitted to the session for discussion and approval.

This plenary meeting was presided over by Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, and Hu Zhongda, vice-chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee attended the meeting.

Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the regional People's Procuratorate, the regional Higher People's Court, the regional Judicial Department, the regional Economic Commission, and the regional Geological and Mineral Resources Bureau.

(Zhou Jinquan), secretary general of the regional government gave a report on handling of the motions of the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress. He said: After the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress the regional government received 27 motions transferred by the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee. At present, all of these motions have been handled.

Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of the various cities directly under the region, the general offices of various leagues in charge of the work of the people's congresses, and the responsible persons of the standing committees of the various league, city, and banner people's congresses, as well as the responsible persons of the various commissions of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION IN LEGAL SYSTEM

SK301150 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The regional work conference on propaganda and education in the legal system opened in Hohhot on 29 August.

Wu En, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided over the conference and gave an opening address. He pointed out: This conference is a regional mobilization meeting on comprehensively conducting education with regard to legal knowledge. It will exert a great influence in terms of strengthening our region's building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, realizing fundamental improvements in public security, ensuring stability and unity in the political situation and smooth progress in the socialist modernization undertakings, and promoting the building of the material and spiritual civilizations in the region.

(Ha Si), deputy director of the regional Judicial Department, gave a report at the conference entitled: Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the National Work Conference on Propaganda and Education in the Legal System and Strive to Popularize Legal Knowledge Among the Citizens of the Region Within Five Years.

This conference was jointly held by the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee and the regional Judicial Department. He Yao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress and secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the regional CPC Committee, and Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, as well as the responsible persons of the propaganda departments and judicial organs of various leagues and cities, and the relevant departments, attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK010305 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 31 Aug 85

[Text] The 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress ended in Hohhot on the afternoon of 31 August.

The third plenary meeting convened on the afternoon of 31 August examined, discussed, and adopted two local regulations. The two local regulations include trial provisions on developing and managing mineral resources, and trial work methods for the deputies of the regional People's Congress. The meeting expressed satisfaction with the report given by the regional People's Government with regard to dealing with the motions submitted by the deputies at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress, and the report on the current situation in reforming criminals through labor and conducting education among them. The meeting also unanimously adopted the namelists of state personnel appointments and removals submitted by Bu He, chairman of the regional government, and Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

A decision was made to appoint (Ren Tie) as director of the regional Labor Personnel Department, and (Zhang Qisheng) as director of the regional Metallurgical Machinery Industrial Department, and to remove (Che Jianguo) and (Jia Tai) from the posts of the directors of the regional Metallurgical Machinery Industrial Department and the regional Labor Personnel Department.

The meeting was presided over by Batubagen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, and Hu Zhongda.

Attending the meeting as observers were Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the regional government, and responsible comrades of the regional People's Procuratorate, the regional Higher People's Court, and the regional Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION IN LEGAL SYSTEM ENDS

SK030517 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The regional work conference on propaganda and education in the legal system ended in Hohhot on 2 September.

Attending the conference were regional party and government leading comrades, including Bu He, Tian Congming, Wu En, Ma Zhenduo, and He Yao. Comrade Bu He made a speech at the conference.

The conference discussed and revised a 5-year plan on basically popularizing legal knowledge among the people of all nationalities throughout the region. In accordance with the guidelines of the national work conference on propaganda and education in the legal system, and in line with our region's actual conditions, the conference called for attaching prime importance to the ideological mobilization work and organizing the people of all nationalities to engage in the activity of popularizing legal knowledge and to comprehensively conduct the propaganda and education in the legal system in order to enable the broad masses of cadres to ceaselessly enhance their sense of the legal system, to consciously form a habit of handling affairs in accordance with the law, and to gradually embark on the path of knowing and abiding by the law.

He Yao, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission under the regional CPC Committee, made a speech at the conference. Wu En, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, made a summary speech at the conference.

In his speech to the regional work conference on propaganda and education in the legal system on 2 September, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, called on party and government departments and leading cadres at all levels to take the popularization of legal knowledge as a strategic task, to put the work as a main item on the agenda, and to enhance leadership and strength in conducting the work of popularizing the legal knowledge throughout the region in a solid manner.

Comrade Bu He pointed out that the propaganda and education in the legal system is work of great importance as well as an important component part of

the propaganda work of the party. The regional CPC Committee and the regional government have paid full attention to the propaganda and education in the legal system. Generally speaking, all localities and units have made good beginnings in the work of popularizing legal knowledge. The situation in the work is gratifying. But, the work in all fields is developing unevenly. The popularization of the legal system still fails to catch up with the requirements for the construction of the legal system and the economic restructuring. In reality, some leaders and people do not clearly understand the important significance of the construction of the legal system. If we do not solve this problem, it will be difficult for us to deeply conduct the work of popularizing legal knowledge, and the legal knowledge will remain at the same level. Thus, we must make up our minds and go all out to overcome the problem in order to deeply conduct the work of popularizing the legal system.

Comrade Bu He called on leaders at all levels to seek unity of thinking and to further upgrade their understanding of the significance of the work of popularizing legal knowledge.

He said: Our country is a socialist country of the people's democratic dictatorship. A perfect socialist legal system is the guarantee of socialist democracy. The current socialist modernization focusing on the economic construction has set urgent demands on us to study and grasp legal knowledge and to take legal measures for maintaining social order and promoting the development of economic construction. Leading cadres at all levels are key members for building socialist spiritual and material civilizations. Therefore, we should take the popularization of the legal system as a strategic task; take the lead in studying and implementing the law; and guide the people at our own units and around us to study, know, and abide by the law.

Comrade Bu He called on party and governments at all levels to enhance leadership, carefully make a plan to conduct the work of popularizing legal knowledge, firmly attend to the implementation of the work, mobilize and organize the forces in all fields to cooperatively conduct the work, ensure popularization of legal knowledge among the people of all nationalities throughout the region in 5 years, and form a system of regularly conducting the work. Propaganda and judiciary departments should enhance their strength to bring into play their roles in instructing the work of disseminating and popularizing basic legal knowledge in order to carry out the work in a solid manner.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

BU HE INSPECTS FLOOD AREA NEAR HOHHOT

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Yu [6753 6877]: "In Hohhot Suburbs, Several Towns, Villages Had Especially Great Flood Damages; Bu He, Wen Jing, Other Comrades Console Flood Victims, Direct Supply of Necessities, Organize Flood Control Work"]

[Text] On the night of 19 July, in Haoqinying and 5 other townships near Hohhot, 12 villages were severely damaged by floods, suffering heavy losses. After the flood, the suburban district party committee and the government actively organized flood control work.

A little after 8 pm on 19 July, flood waters rose violently in the Halaqin canal in the suburban district and rushed out of its banks. According to meteorological bureau estimates, the water volume exceeded 900 cubic meters per second, which is the worst flood in the suburban area since Liberation. When the suburban district flood control section received the alarm, it immediately went into action. It closed the Zhangjia canal water gate, prevented the flood waters from rushing into the city and notified all townships downstream so that they could prepare for the emergency. When the flood reports reached the autonomous region government and Hohhot city government water conservation and flood control bureaus, they all cooperated with the suburban area party committee, government and military leaders and immediately went to the scene of the disaster at the Halaqin canal to evacuate the people, make emergency arrangements and organize flood control. They also sent engineers and technicians to inspect the scene and make the necessary plans. Many control measures were taken, but still this sudden flood caused considerable damage in the district. According to preliminary statistics: almost 3,000 mu were inundated, of which about 1,400 mu are vegetable-growing land; over 180 homes were destroyed and 7 people lost their lives; and over 100 mu of fishponds were inundated. In addition, a great quantity of hogs, sheep and other livestock as well as farm implements were drowned or washed downstream. Also, suburban cement plants, limestone plants, marble works and the Datai brick factory suffered over 1,000,000 Yuan in damages.

On 21 July, autonomous region chairman Bu He, [1580 6378], Hohhot city party committee secretary Wen Jing [2429 4737] and other comrades went to the worst-hit area, Halaqin village, and inspected it to gain a better understanding of the water conditions and flood conditions and to console the flood victims.

Bu He directed the concerned sections to provide material aid to the survivors and to train the people to do flood rescue work and productive self-help work. Also, Bu He and other leaders went to the endangered section of the dike on the west embankment of the Halaqin canal to make an inspection and give specific directions regarding flood control work.

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CSO: 4005/1282

NORTH REGION

UNIVERSITY, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SENT TO RURAL AREAS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Cao Fucheng [2580 4395 2052]: "Learn, Use Fine Talents, Fine Abilities, Fine Preparation: University, High School Graduates Sent to Places in the Nation That Most Need Their Talents"]

[Text] Of this year's agricultural, forestry, medical and teacher training school graduates from our province, a large number will be sent to counties, towns or villages to fulfill important reconstruction and special occupational requirements in those areas and at the same time continue to carry out teaching duties of all kinds and at all levels. This is the resolution just passed by the recently-held university and high school graduates employment conference.

This year there will be yet another planned distribution of graduates. Five provincial scientific and technical schools have a plan for a required proportion to be apportioned to various schools and work units that have a direct relationship with them. Supply and demand will be studied so that the plan can be more realistic, faster and more suitable. This is one of the reforms in this year's personnel apportionment plan. Also, standards will be made more explicit. High-level school graduates must comply with their assignments, go to national-plan-assigned work units and work for 5 years. After finishing this work term, they may get a transfer. Graduates who are assigned to village or county-level work units must still work at the required job for the set salary. Graduates who wish to go to any of Shanxi's 31 impoverished counties to work will not be restricted by the plan.

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CSO: 4005/1285

NORTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON CARE OF DEMOBILIZED, RETIRED CADRES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Commentary: "A Responsibility That Must Not Be Neglected"]

[Text] Returning demobilized and retired army cadres to local government areas for settlement is a new kind of work and is an important decision on the part of the CPC and the nation. All levels of people's governments must positively and independently take responsibility for settling and warmly welcoming these old comrades, so that they can spend their golden years in their hometowns.

These demobilized and retired army cadres have made important contributions during the long years of revolution, war, the building of socialism and the building of their units. Now they have complied with the instructions of the CPC and have retired from active service to return to their hometowns and set up households. In this way they are showing their recognition of the overall purpose of the CPC.

The great majority of these comrades are elderly and physically weak; some have even been wounded or crippled through military or civil service. Consequently, we must earnestly carry out the CPC and national policy. We must be concerned for them on a governmental level and take care of them on a personal level.

The work of settling demobilized and retired army cadres is broad in scope and full of details. Merely to depend on the active work of one or two departments is not sufficient, but instead all levels of government leadership must mobilize the necessary sections and the appropriate capabilities.

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CSO: 4005/1285

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEMOBILIZED, RETIRED CADRES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Hungen [3769 1347 1869]: "Provincial Government Requires All Departments Concerned To Strive To Make Proper Arrangements For Demobilized, Retired Cadres From the Army"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial people's government has recently approved a plan and a report by the provincial administrative office on making proper arrangements for demobilized and retired army cadres. This report requires that every locality, municipality and county level promptly establish small leadership groups for settling demobilized and retired army cadres, establish organizations at all levels to take care of demobilized and retired army cadres and solve the problem of building and maintaining housing for these cadres. The unbuilt houses must be built quickly, the unfurnished houses must be furnished quickly, and water, electricity and roads must be provided. All units that have been occupied by other people, no matter who authorized it, should be immediately vacated. The expense money, personnel, military vehicles and materials which the national government departments concerned gave this province for settling demobilized and retired army cadres must not be diverted to other uses. All sections concerned must share in the responsibility of conscientiously and actively accomplishing what their sections are required to do and especially must make sure that there is transportation for the demobilized and retired army cadres' spouses and children.

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CSO: 4005/1285

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING

SK300312 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] At the municipal discipline inspection work conference on 16 August, a leading comrade of the municipal CPC Committee stressed that the key to attending to socialist spiritual civilization is to attend to party style, and called for efforts to set up and perfect a system of attending to party style on a responsibility basis and to rigorously enforce party discipline in order to promote a further turn for the better in party style and social practices.

Attending the conference were secretaries of CPC committees and the discipline inspection commissions of all districts, counties, bureaus (general companies), universities and colleges, and municipal-level units. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national meeting to exchange experiences in correcting party style.

In his speech, the leading comrade of the municipal CPC Committee pointed out that attending to the socialist spiritual civilization and party style is not a matter of certain departments but a task of the whole party. The main responsibility for the poor party style of the localities, departments, and units lies in the CPC committees of the localities, departments, and units, and in particular, in the secretaries of the CPC committees. The CPC committees at all levels throughout the municipality should strengthen leadership, and secretaries of the CPC committees should personally attend to the work of correcting party style. All departments and units should set up and perfect a system of attending to party style on a responsibility system. Principal party and government leading comrades should conscientiously attend to the party style of their own responsible departments and units. Simultaneously, leading comrades should set an example in correcting party style. In accordance with the characteristics of different trades and units, leading comrades should examine the party style of the units at each level. The units with a good party style should be commended in a timely manner, while those with a bad party style should be criticized and given assistance.

In his speech, the leading comrade of the municipal CPC Committee stressed that a matter of importance in correcting party style is rigorously enforcing party discipline. The CPC committees at all levels should pay attention to eliminating and correcting tendencies of lax discipline and being dilatory in and attaching too little weight to checking and handling cases; eliminate

resistance; oppose the practice of pleading for mercy for somebody; and firmly attend to checking and handling various kinds of cases in violation of the law and discipline. Whoever violates the law and discipline must be punished in terms of their crime. Those who must be dismissed from the party should be dismissed from the party and those who must be called to account by judicial organs should be called to account. We must neither be softhearted nor let evildoers go unchecked. He called on CPC committees at all levels to conscientiously enhance their leadership over the discipline inspection work and to strengthen the discipline inspection departments at all levels in order to further play the role of discipline inspection departments in attending to party style.

CSO: 4005/1370

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY PRACTICES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM--On 17 June, autonomous region party standing committee propaganda bureau chief, comrade Wu En [3527 1869], announced at a Nei Monggol college level conference of cooperation between new and old leadership groups and representatives that: "The autonomous region party committee has decided that Nei Monggol University will practice the presidential responsibility system starting immediately. The committee hopes that our comrades at Nei Monggol University will strive to comprehend thoroughly the CPC Central Committee decisions regarding educational structural reform and improve every aspect of their work."

The autonomous region party committee's decision was received enthusiastically by faculty, students, staff and workers of all nationalities at Nei Monggol University. All these people gave their wholehearted approval to this decision. The new party secretary at the university, Yun Bulong [0061 1580 7893], convened a university party committee meeting to study the question of implementing the presidential responsibility system while developing the party committee's protective and supervisory role. It resolved to do a good job of carrying out this important reform. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1] 9990

SHANXI WOMEN CADRES--At present, there are 293 cadres in our provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, of which 24, or 8.2 percent, are women. Out of 62 local and municipal cadres, 5 (including 3 local party committee members) are women, or 8.1 percent. Among 979 provincial and municipal cadres, 43 (including 7 provincial committee and standing committee members) are women, or 4.4 percent. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 1] 9990

CSO: 4005/1285

TAIWAN

TAIWAN GOVERNMENT RELEASES TIME INTERVIEW WITH CHIANG CHING-KUO

HK270839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 27 (AFP)--Taiwan's 75-year-old President Chiang Ching-kuo said in a statement published today that he has never considered passing the presidency to another member of his family.

"It is my responsibility to safeguard the Constitution and to maintain democracy and the rule of law," President Chiang said in an interview with the U.S. weekly newsmagazine, TIME.

"As to the succession to the presidency by a member of the Chiang family, I have never given any consideration to it."

This was the first time that President Chiang, son of Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek, talked publically about the succession issue.

President Chiang's remarks were in response to speculation that his second son, 40-year-old Chiang Hsiao-wu, president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China, and his younger brother, General Chiang Wei-kuo, 69, were the possible candidates to run for the next presidency.

"There is no problem in the succession to the presidency," President Chiang said, adding that under the Constitution which came into effect in 1947, the presidents and vice presidents have been elected by the National Assembly.

"And this will be the case in the future," he said.

The interview, conducted by Sandra Burton, TIME magazine's Hong Kong bureau chief, was published in the magazine's September 2 issue.

The content of the interview was released by the government today.

When Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek died in 1975 after serving 27 years as president, his office was filled by the then Vice-President Yen Chia-kan.

Three years later, the then-Premier Chiang was elected as head of state by the National Assembly and was reelected in 1984 for another six-year term.

In the interview, President Chiang also ruled out the possibility of talks with Peking authorities on reunification as long as communism prevails in China.

He said that "an early reunification of China is the common wish of all Chinese," but added that "we shall never, just for the sake of reunification, deprive the people on the mainland of their hope to strive for a free and democratic life."

Commenting on the involvement of intelligence officials in the murder of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu in California last year, the president said:

"The involvement of high-ranking security officials...was due to the misbehavior of a few individuals and they have been duly punished in accordance with the law."

While admitting the murder had a negative effect on Taiwan's international image, President Chiang said "the prompt and fair trials and due punishment given to the defendants involved should have won understanding from the international community."

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

CHINA POST ON SUCCESSOR TO PRESIDENT CHIANG

OW021410 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Successor to President Chiang"]

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo for the first time in an interview with TIME magazine made a public announcement that he has never considered making a member of the Chiang family to succeed him. He also asserted that it is his responsibility, as the duly elected President, to safeguard the Constitution and to maintain democracy and the rule of law, in keeping with the Constitution.

This statement helps curb groundless allegations and wild speculations on the successor to the presidency. To safeguard the Constitution will help elevate the traditional concept of leader worship to one of modern democracy and will encourage more talent to join the national development effort.

Given President Chiang's words and deeds and his dedication to the nation, we should have confidence in his leadership and his determination to carry out constitutional government. As long as all the people stay united to safeguard and implement the Constitution, we will have a bright future.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ROK ENVOY ON PRC PILOT

OW281459 Taipei CNA in English 1428 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 28 (CNA)--Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Wednesday again met Korean Ambassador Kim Sang-tae to discuss matters relating to a Chinese Communist pilot seeking political asylum after having flown a light bomber to South Korea and crash-landed there last Saturday.

Chu reiterated the ROC Government's concern about the freedom-seeking pilot, Hsiao Tien-jun, who piloted a Soviet developed Ilyushin-28 and asked for political asylum in the Republic of China soon after it crash-landed on August 24. Chu had previously met Kim after the incident was made known to express the ROC Government's stance.

While asking the Korean Government to send the freedom-seeker to the Republic of China as soon as possible, Chu Wednesday also expressed the hope that the Korean Government will arrange a meeting between the minister of the Chinese Embassy in Seoul, Huang Hsin-qi, and the freedom-seeker.

Kim assured that the Chinese Government's concern and request would be immediately conveyed to his government.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER 'PLEAS'D' ABOUT ROK DECISION

HK300317 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 30 (AFP)--Taipei today expressed its pleasure and appreciation to Seoul's decision to send the defected pilot of a Chinese B-5 light bomber to Taiwan.

Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said in a statement: "We are pleased that the Korean Government announced today it would return the freedom seeker pilot Hsiao Tien-jen (Xiao Tianrun) to the Republic of China."

"We would also like to express our admiration and appreciation to the Korean Government for valuing the friendly relationship between our two countries, respect for the free will of the pilot and efforts to safeguard freedom and human rights."

South Korea announced earlier today that it would send the pilot, who flew a B-5 light bomber which crash-landed near Seoul last Saturday, to a "third country of his choice."

Before the announcement was made, Minister Chu had been informed of the decision by South Korean Ambassador Kim Sang-tai and Taipei's Embassy in Seoul had also learned of the matter from South Korean Foreign Ministry, a ministry statement said.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

BOYCOTT DRIVE LAUNCHED AGAINST JAL AFFILIATE

OW281055 Taipei CNA in English 0939 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Taipei, Aug 28 (CNA)--A boycott drive launched Tuesday against Japan Asia Airways (JAA) has received warm responses and popular support from several local organizations, according to a China News report.

The boycott move was initiated by the Consumers Foundation of the Republic of China. It was designed to call on JAA to replace its old aircraft with new jetliners, a spokesman explained.

JAA is the affiliated company of Japan Airlines, which terminated its operation in Taipei when the Republic of China and Japan severed diplomatic relations in 1972.

The Consumers Foundation urged other organizations in various communities in Taiwan to join the campaign, temporarily boycotting the Japanese carrier until it removed all its old planes from the existing operational routes between Taipei and Japan.

Among the organizations which have responded to the boycott call were Rotary Club of Shihlin in Taipei, Kwanghua Lions Club, Chungshan Lions Club of Taipei, and Junior Chamber International of Taipei.

They said that they will call on its members not to fly on board JAA, unless it takes action to improve its passenger planes that serve the Taipei-Japan route.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

ENVOY TO ROK SAYS TAIPEI-SEOUL RELATIONS GOOD

0W301109 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 30 (CNA)--The Korean Government decision to send a Communist Chinese pilot to the Republic of China shows that relations between the two countries are good, Hsueh Yu-chi, the Chinese ambassador to Seoul, said Friday.

Hsiao Tien-jun, 33, flew a torpedo bomber to South Korea August 24 in a bid to seek freedom in the Republic of China.

Ambassador Hsueh, who is now recuperating from surgery at the Veterans General Hospital in Taipei, lauded the Korean Government for respecting the pilot's request.

Hsueh noted that South Korea has sent several freedom seekers from the Chinese mainland to the Republic of China in the past few years. Wu Jung-ken, Sun Tien-chin, Chow Chang-jen and five others all sought freedom via South Korea.

Hsueh expressed hope that relations between the two countries will continue to grow. "Taipei and Seoul should cooperate more closely in deterring communist expansionism," he said.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

TOYOTA PLANS LOCAL COMPACT CAR, TRUCK PRODUCTION

OW271315 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27 (CNA)--Japan's Toyota Motor Corp, is ready to apply for an equity acquisition to start joint production of compact cars and trucks with the Kuo-jui Co of Taipei.

A Toyota source said Tuesday that Japan's top car maker is finalizing its plan to stage a comeback in the Republic of China. Toyota previously gave up its "Taiwan project" in September 1984.

Under the project, passenger car production would ultimately hit 300,000 units a year.

Negotiations between Toyota and Kuo-jui are in progress, the source said. Hino Automotive Industries, a Toyota affiliate, owns 42 percent of Kuo-jui's stock.

Kuo-jui, capitalized at NT dollar 9.6 billion (U.S. dollar 240 million), needs Toyota's technology to add passenger cars to its production line, the source said. The Chinese company which owns an assembly plant in suburban Taipei, now produces trucks under Hino license.

Under negotiations now are Toyota's equity share, car types, procurement of parts and components and production targets, the source said.

All negotiations are expected to be concluded before the winter, the source said. "Toyota, then, will file equity acquisition applications with the Ministry of Economic Affairs by the end of this year at the latest," he said.

The new Toyota plan is much smaller in scale than its ambitious but abortive Taiwan project, the source said. "Several tens of thousands of units will be produced under the new plan," he said.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

TRADE OFFICIAL ON EFFORT TO RESOLVE PROBLEM

OW290313 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 28 (CNA)--The United States is expected to propose the holding of a consultative trade meeting with the Republic of China [ROC], trying to narrow the huge trade imbalance between the two nations, Vincent Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Wednesday.

The date for the meeting, however, has not yet been set, he said, denying that it will be held in September as reported by some newspapers here.

Siew said since the trade imbalance problem is becoming a serious issue in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Government, under the pressure of Congress, has taken the initiative to enter into trade negotiations with foreign countries, hoping to solve the problem as soon as possible.

When visiting here last week, a U.S. Senate delegation headed by Sen Robert Dole, R-Kansas, requested the ROC Government to lower import tariffs on some 140 American products, remove such non-tariff trade barriers as those put up by the tobacco and wine monopoly, allow foreign investments in banking, insurance and other service industries, award contracts on major construction projects to American companies, and enhance the protection of intellectual property rights in this country.

Siew said the ROC Government agencies are reviewing the requests item by item and will try their best to improve the trade imbalance with the United States.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

TAIWAN TO WORK HARDER ON TRADE IMBALANCE WITH U.S.

OW280317 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 27 (CNA)--The government of the Republic of China will work harder than South Korea and Japan to narrow its trade imbalance with the United States by continuing to lower import tariff rates and strictly check counterfeiting practices, Economic Minister Lee Ta-hai said Tuesday.

He said the government has agreed to try to lower customs tariffs and import more American cigarettes, alcoholic drinks and agricultural products as requested by U.S. senators and congressmen during their recent visits here.

Related government agencies have decided after coordinating meetings to take more concrete measures to improve trade imbalance between the two nations, the economics minister said.

In fact, Lee said, the ROC Government has been lowering its import tariffs over the past years according to its policy to liberalize trade.

As to imports of more American cigarettes, alcoholic drinks and agricultural products, he said, the Economics Ministry has to discuss the issue with the Council of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance, searching for the best possible solution.

On checking counterfeiting, the minister stressed that the government has been working hard on this and prosecuting counterfeiters with heavy penalties. He said he believes this will gradually put an end to counterfeiting practices in this country.

Meanwhile, Vincent Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Tuesday that the ROC's effort in lowering import tariff rates, opening the domestic market and enhancing the protection of intellectual property rights is aimed at pursuing long-term benefits for the country, not just responding to requests from the United States.

He said the government is gradually liberalizing trade in order to create an environment that allows the fair and free competition needed in future economic development.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

INDIRECT TRADE WITH MAINLAND HARMS INDUSTRY

OW271402 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] Taipei-Peking indirect trade has reached a new stage as some local businesses have marked cheap products manufactured in other nations Made in Taiwan (MIT) to garner windfall profits, the mass-circulation Chinese-language CHINA TIMES reported yesterday.

Mainland China, in its united front offensive against Taiwan, has given preferential treatment to MIT products, the report said, by imposing taxes of 0-45 percent on products from Taiwan as compared to 50-150 percent of customs duties for those of other nations.

Some local profiteers, perhaps a bit impishly, decided to make use of the treatment to make easy profits, the report said. They first purchased cheap commodities from other nations like South Korea, tried to secure evidence that they were made in Taiwan and then exported these fakes to mainland China through Hong Kong.

According to some local entrepreneurs, such trade may have exceeded more than U.S. \$100 million up to the present. An orthodox businessman, who refused to give his name, said that his company had a steady flow of orders from a company in Hong Kong before June. But good sales did not last long, as the Hong Kong agent suddenly asked for a slash in export prices of plastic brick for which demand from mainland China has been growing.

The report said that the man hastened to Hong Kong to find out the reason and learned that a trader on Anho Road in Taipei collaborated with a Korean businessman in an illegal transaction.

CHINA TIMES said that such practices dealt a deadly blow to some local businesses. They also helped to boost foreign competitors' industrial development and above all, exposed some serious flaws in ROC [Republic of China] trade management.

Judging from the nation's industrial development, the continuation of the abuse will eventually cut the competitiveness of ROC products, the report added.

The businesses made use of loopholes concerning indirect trade with mainland China by storing the imported goods in export-zone warehouses and then applying for re-export permits from concerned authorities, of course, with the place of origin as the ROC, the report revealed.

In another alternative, some businesses asked the third nation businesses to ship products to Hong Kong directly, and local entrepreneurs then sent the MIT identification to Hong Kong.

Legitimate businessmen have urged local economic and trade authorities to take action to remedy the situation, the report said.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

ECONOMY 'SLIGHTLY RECOVERING' FROM RECESSION

OW290323 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug 28 (CNA)--Various economic indexes in the month of July showed that the Republic of China's national economy has been slightly recovering after a long recessive period, a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Affairs [MOEA] said Wednesday.

He said this nation's exports in July amounted to U.S. dollar 2.76 billion, representing a 4.15 percent increase over those of June. This was also the highest single month's export amount in 1985.

In the manufacturing sector, the spokesman said, the production index for July was preliminarily estimated at 136.96, 3.28 percent higher than that registered in June. The production index for the January-July period was also 0.64 percent higher than that of the same period of last year, indicating the manufacturing sector has been maintaining the same production level as in 1984.

Regarding the prices index, he said, the wholesale prices index for July was 96.28, decreasing a slight 0.08 percent from the previous month.

The MOEA spokesman said the continued declining of prices in the domestic market will increase the manufacturers' inventories and investment costs. This, together with the wait-and-see attitude on the part of consumers, will adversely affect the growth of market demand.

As to the economic prospects for the later half of this year, he said the MOEA believes that under the stimulation of increased public investments, domestic market demand will be on the upswing and, therefore, keep domestic prices from declining further.

CSO: 4000/359

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

MINISTER PLEDGES FINANCIAL STABILITY--Taipei, August 26 (CNA)--Robert C. Chien, newly-appointed finance minister, has pledged that he will cooperate with other responsible agencies to enable the nation's economy continue to grow and prosper in a stable environment. In a swearing-in ceremony at the Finance Ministry in Taipei Monday, Chien said that he is fully aware of the difficulties facing many local companies and financial institutions these days, and is willing to do his best to resolve these problems as soon as possible. Chien said that while many other countries in the world are suffering from high inflation, deficits and foreign debt, this nation's economy continues to grow steadily. This indicates that a sound foundation for the nation's financial administration has been built up over the past years, he said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1357 GMT 26 Aug 85]

COUNTERFEIT JEANS, HANDBAGS DENIED--Taipei, Aug 27 (CNA)--Vincent Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Tuesday that counterfeit jeans and handbags recently discovered in the United States are not from the Republic of China. The ROC Government has already taken concrete actions to prevent counterfeit jeans and handbags from being exported to the United States. Counterfeiting also exists in Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong, Sien said. The ROC is probably the most determined to eliminate the problem. Therefore, Sien said, the goods reported about in the NEW YORK TIMES are not likely from this country. Siew said he also doubts the reliability of the NEW YORK TIMES report that the U.S. Government has decided to take actions against ROC counterfeit goods. U.S. Government officials have privately praised the ROC Government on many occasions for its efforts in recent years to protect intellectual property rights, Siew said. He called the TIMES report a misunderstanding. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 28 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/359

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG'S ROLE IN CPC-KMT STRUGGLE VIEWED

HK270725 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Aug 85 p 9

[From the "Focus on Taiwan" column by Terry Cheng: "Kuomintang 'May Fall on HK Sword'"]

[Text] For Taipei, Hong Kong is a sword which will either cut into mainland communism or hurt the Kuomintang on Taiwan.

This analogy, used by Dr Shaw Yu-ming, director of the institute of international relations at the National Chengchi University, best illustrates Taiwan's dilemma over Hong Kong.

The scholar, whose views usually reflect those of the ruling KMT, said Hong Kong will play a very "disturbing role" in China's future.

"Hong Kong's democratic ideas, capitalist practices and influences, and the free style of living will infiltrate into the mainland, like mercury falling to the ground," he said.

And in [the] future, Hong Kong's capitalist system may outshine three of the mainland's programmes--the special economic zones, and those for inland cities and agricultural belts.

"People participating in these programmes will ask: 'Since Hong Kong is so successful, why not just use its system?'" Dr Shaw said.

The Hong Kong sword may cut Taiwan, said Dr Shaw, if Beijing's "one country, two systems" plan succeeds following the Hong Kong take-over.

However, he believes it will neither succeed nor completely fail.

But if the plan succeeds, he said, the communists may sway international opinion and manage to rally support for their Taiwan plans.

Taipei has long considered Hong Kong the frontline in its fight against communism and it does not expect the situation to change in the run-up to 1997.

The overseas work commission of the central committee of the KMT says that in the post-agreement scenario in Hong Kong the insistence of Hong Kong Chinese on their free style of living and their active participation in local politics are tantamount to a denial of Chinese communism.

Looked at this way, Hong Kong is, in substance, the frontline against communism, the commission says.

The Taipei Government has already set up a Hong Kong unit to formulate policies and co-ordinate work on Hong Kong.

The unit comprises heads of various government ministries and commissions and is convened by Vice-Premier Mr Lin Yang-kang.

The unit has a staff which includes workers in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong unit is understood to include work on Macao, as the talks about that territory are due to start next year.

After the ratification of the joint declaration on Hong Kong late last year, Taipei has already taken several measures to strengthen its work here.

Part of Taiwan's personnel line-up in Hong Kong has been changed and, as a result, strengthened.

Several people were transferred to Hong Kong from Taiwan. This was the case with the Hong Kong TIMES and a Taipei-affiliated travel agency.

Free China Review, a representative office of Taiwan's Government Information Office here, has also strengthened its personnel and extended its liaison work with the media.

Taiwan has also been sending its officials to Hong Kong more frequently to study the situation.

Early this year, a Taiwan member of the Hong Kong unit was said to have visited Hong Kong. A department head of the Government Information Office has just completed a visit in connection with a book exhibition.

More senior officials are expected to come soon.

Taiwan has also sought to spread its cultural influence here.

A student recruitment drive for Taiwan's post-secondary schools started earlier this year, Taipei's National Palace Museum held its first exhibition here; and a local book exhibition early this month attracted the greatest number of Taiwanese publishers in many years.

Taipei also aims to have Taiwan-affiliated or pro-Taiwan people on local representative bodies.

A few have already gained entry to district boards and one has secured a seat on the new Legislative Council.

Taiwan-affiliated people have adopted a more flexible attitude to cope with the new situation developing in Hong Kong.

It is generally felt that pro-Taiwan people have to develop a "working relationship" with leftwing forces as their presence is being increasingly felt.

Taipei-affiliated people have made it known that they will not take part in the work of the Basic Law Consultative Committee.

Officials of the KMT's Overseas Work Commission say this never occurred to them.

The rightwingers still hope that the Basic Law is drafted in a way which will check Beijing's influence.

And the Taipei Government made it known that people who are anti-communist and owe allegiance to Taipei can settle there any time.

This is meant to reassure pro-Taiwan people that they can work for Taiwan in Hong Kong without having to fear 1997.

Taipei has formulated measures which will make it easier for Hong Kong Chinese to settle, invest and seek education in Taiwan.

Will the links between the two places be cut after 1997?

The official line on this question is that it depends whether Hong Kong can maintain its free system.

Dr Chang King-yuh, director-general of Taiwan's Government Information Office, said if Hong Kong "retains its freedom. Taipei will keep the links."

And Mr Andrew Shen, director of the East Asian and Pacific affairs department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said something similar.

"Once Hong Kong comes under the rule of the Communist Party, Taiwan will not have any links with it, not even with private citizens."

He said that Taiwan at present does not have any kind of link with any part of the communist-ruled mainland.

The two officials said there are still 12 years before 1997 and they cannot say for certain whether Hong Kong can retain its free system.

But Mr Shen is inclined to see Hong Kong as another Xiamen or Shanghai in the future.

Dr Chang is less committed.

"Whether Hong Kong can keep its freedom after 1997 depends on the attitude of the Chinese and people of other nationalities in Hong Kong towards freedom."

He said it also depends on developments on the mainland.

"If the mainland emerges as a free system, there will be no problem for Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Shen anticipates that Taiwan will suffer if its links with Hong Kong are cut. "But we would have to pay the price for the interests of the whole nation."

He said Taipei will minimise the effects by diversifying its exports to Hong Kong and informalising its formal representations here.

Dr Shaw also feels that formal representatives will be inappropriate.

"But those people friendly to us and who support us can stay behind. They represent a force of democracy and freedom," he said.

Dr Shaw said that Taiwan-affiliated people should try to stay in Hong Kong as long as possible.

He still looks at Hong Kong in a very positive way.

"Hong Kong can still be the place through which Taiwan's success story is channelled to the mainland," he said.

The influence of 26 million overseas Chinese, 19 million Taiwanese Chinese and six million Hong Kong Chinese will spread to the mainland through Hong Kong.

Indications for the moment are that if Taiwan cannot maintain [its] formal presence here, it will want its underground agents and pro-Kuomintang elements to say on it continue to exert influence on local and mainland affairs.

A foreign observer in Taipei said the whole question of Hong Kong has already affected Taiwan.

He said the worry over the likely loss of Hong Kong as Taiwan's third overseas market has contributed partly to the lack of investment on the island.

Indeed, Taiwan's position is slowly becoming similar to that of Hong Kong's before the start of Sino-British negotiations in 1982.

There has been an exodus of people and capital.

Between October 1983 and September last year, 15,085 Taiwanese applied for immigration visas to the United States.

And Washington expects a 20 per cent increase in the number of applications for U.S. immigration visas in the year ending next month.

There are no officials figures available for the outflow of capital, as Taiwan bans the transfer of foreign currencies from the island.

However, a recent winding-up of a U.S. bank revealed that a large number of foreign deposits were from Taiwan.

Taiwan's Hong Kong syndrome can also be seen by the new desire of domestic businessmen to invest. Of course, other reasons contribute , such as the transition period of Taiwan's economy.

However, Hong Kong's future has not helped Taiwan at all.

There have been attempts to woo Hong Kong capital and personnel, but they have been unsuccessful, according to officials.

The Taipei Government also tried to lessen the impact of the Hong Kong settlement on Taiwan by keeping publicity about it to a minimum.

Taiwanese newspapers which published the full text of the joint declaration were later reprimanded.

Taiwan officials say that Hong Kong's case is totally different from Taiwan's. Hong Kong is a colony, but Taiwan is the seat of the "Republic of China" which is an independent sovereign state.

They accuse Beijing of trying to degrade Taiwan to local government status by applying the Hong Kong model to it.

The Hong Kong settlement is being studied by other political [words indistinct] Taiwan as well.

The Tang Wei opposition is monitoring developments in Hong Kong.

Mr. Kang Ning-hsiang, a former legislator, said the Taiwanese will watch how much real power Beijing gives to Hong Kong people in the future.

This will be seen in the drafting of the basic law. So far, indications are not encouraging, he said.

Hong Kong people should have the right to decide on the membership of the Basic Law Drafting Committee. The question which side--the mainland or Taiwan--will be hurt more by the Hong Kong sword, can only be answered in the course of time.

CSO: 4000/357

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

ARTICLE VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SINO-TAIWAN REUNIFICATION

HK280727 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Aug 85 p 12

[From the "Focus on Taiwan" column by Terry Cheng: "Softly, Softly Moving Towards Reunification"]

[Text] Indications are that Taiwan is creating some conditions that may be conducive to reunification talks with the mainland--in the distant future.

For the past 40 years, the Taipei Government has been consistently pursuing a "no negotiation, no contact and no compromise" policy.

But with China increasing the pressure for a dialogue and the realities of domestic politics, Taiwan may not be able to hold on to the same policy for ever.

If it is to change that policy at all, it will have at least three options:

--To declare independence of the breakaway province.

--To start negotiating with the communists in the near future.

--To diminish animosity gradually between the two sides and create conditions leading to negotiations.

Taipei today is still very vocal about its policy of hostility.

Dr Chang Kin-yuh, director-general of Taiwan's Government Information Office, says his government will maintain this policy, based on considerations security and a clear understanding of the motives of the Chinese communists.

The points of this policy are:

--Unifying China under the "three principles of the people."

In the international arena, Taipei will compete with Beijing for official representation.

The Kuomintang Government will increase its defence budget, buy more sophisticated weapons and tighten its restrictions on the flow of information and on activities involving human rights.

Under this policy, the atmosphere over the Taiwan Strait will remain tense and Taipei may even actively seek to make it more tense.

This policy can continue for a long time only if conservative elements gain the upper hand in Taipei's decisionmaking process or there is a sudden hardening of Beijing's position on the reunification issue.

However, this policy is not carried out without cost.

The inflexible policy will definitely invite strong reaction from Tang Wei (the non-KMT opposition) and will widen the conflict between liberal and conservative elements in the Government.

As the policy does not help brighten the island's future, domestic businessmen will not be too eager to invest locally and overseas businessmen will hesitate before making new investments.

As a result, Taiwan's economic growth will be adversely affected.

If Taipei is to adopt a new approach to the reunification issue, the options of declaring independence and starting negotiations in the near future will prove more harmful than advantageous.

Declaring independence will definitely draw a strong reaction from the mainland.

Beijing has made it very clear that force will be used once Taiwan declares independence.

And Taipei knows this very well.

Dr Shaw Yu-ming, director of the institute of international relations at the National Chengchi University, says the Taiwanese will be considered traitors if they declared independence from China.

"Our one-billion compatriots on the mainland will look down on us and will 'liberate' us," he said.

"The issue of independence is very dangerous."

He said the main consideration for not declaring independence is the fear of losing the confidence of their mainland compatriots, not the fear of a possible communist invasion.

The legitimacy of the KMT's rule on Taiwan is based on its claim of representing the whole of China.

Once it declares Taiwan's independence, the legitimacy of such a claim will be put in grave doubt.

Tang Wei will ask for a much greater share of power and this will cause unrest on the island.

Faced with a possible attack from the mainland, people will then try to run away and overseas investment will be withdrawn.

Even if it can survive a communist attack and internal unrest, Taiwan will find it very difficult to maintain its present external relations.

Many countries will not take the risk of breaking diplomatic relations with Beijing by recognising the new state of Taiwan.

The option of starting negotiations with Beijing in the near future may also have grave consequences.

It is true that Taipei will be relieved of the threat of a military attack once it starts negotiating with Beijing.

And Taipei's businessmen will benefit from trade with the mainland.

But the likelihood of internal chaos may make this option unacceptable.

Dr Shaw says 100 per cent of Taiwanese will object to having negotiations with the mainland under the present conditions.

"Tang Wei Suggests that it will be a sell-out of the interests of the Taiwanese," he said.

This fear is confirmed by a Tang Wei activist, who said he and others will object to any negotiations with the communists.

He said the majority of Tang Wei favour independence.

Given this state of mind, the Taiwanese may react strongly and make trouble if a dialogue with the mainland is initiated by Taipei.

But such a dialogue is not totally unavoidable. It will certainly test the Kuomintang's strength of will.

Analysts believe that it all depends on how to present the case to the people as well as on the composition of the negotiating team--that is, whether the native Taiwanese are sufficiently represented.

The option of diminishing gradually the animosity between the mainland and Taiwan and creating conditions conductive to negotiation is the most workable one, according to analysts.

Some say Taipei is in fact [word indistinct] this option.

Under this option, the key problem [is] not whether there should be any negotiation, but when they ought to begin and under what conditions.

Dr Shaw said there is nothing to talk about [at] the moment.

"The two sides should each first mind its own business," he said.

He said mainland China should first set its house in order.

Dr Chang said the communists are not qualified to talk.

He said the main problem is that the communist system is hindering the progress of China.

Mr Andrew Shen, director of the department of East Asian and Pacific affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said the only condition for having negotiations with the communists is that they should give up communism and adopt the ideology of the "three principles of the people."

All these remarks, in fact, amount to "delaying tactics."

Analysts see indications that Taipei is adopting a more flexible attitude towards the reunification issue, although the indications are far from conclusive.

The non-intervention policy on the booming indirect trade with the mainland is a very significant indicator.

Although there was opposition to this policy--mainly from the military--the policy [?has] survived.

Antagonistic propaganda and military provocation appear to have been curbed.

Media reports on the mainland have become more objective and balanced, and military actions, such as the bombing of foreign ships in the Taiwan Strait last year, have not been heard of recently.

Intelligence operations also seem to have been reduced. There have been no recent reports of the arrest of KMT agents on the mainland.

In the meantime, there are more contacts between academics, athletes and ordinary people from the two sides in third countries.

More private and semi-government delegations participate in the same international gatherings.

And more Taiwanese visitors have gone to the mainland without being harassed with they go back to Taiwan.

In Hong Kong, there are indications that Taiwan-affiliated people are adopting a more realistic attitude towards Hong Kong's post-agreement scenario.

Beijing's presence is in fact being increasingly felt and seen.

However, certain domestic changes are needed to help prepare Taipei for negotiations on some future date.

These include promoting more liberals and bureaucrats to responsible government positions and allowing native Taiwanese more say in the decision-making process.

With the "political exile" of General Wang Sheng, the former director of the general political warfare department of the Defence Ministry, and restructuring of the intelligence set-up after the murder of writer Mr Henry Liu, Taiwan's liberal stand bureaucrats may have a great chance of gaining a stronger hold on the government.

Allowing native Taiwanese more power may thwart the Taiwan independence movement and prevent any claim of a "sell-out" in the event a dialogue with Beijing gets under way.

At present, one-third of the 31 members of the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee are native Taiwanese.

About 70 percent of Taipei's functionaries are Taiwanese.

These two developments will hinge on whoever succeeds the ageing President Chiang Ching-kuo.

The adoption of the third option by the Kuomintang Government also depends on some outside factors.

The most important ones are whether Beijing will continue its reform and open door policy, and whether it will maintain its rational and moderate policy towards Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Recently, there have been more appeals for the Kuomintang Government to adopt a more flexible attitude towards reunification.

Some overseas scholars who attended a national development seminar in Taipei last month said the government should start negotiations with Beijing and put forward its own negotiating terms.

If Beijing did not accept the terms, the international community would see that it was the communists who rejected the talks.

By that, they said, Taipei's image would be improved.

Dr Shen Chun-shan, dean of the school of science of the National Tsinghua University, writes that the authorities should adopt a more flexible attitude.

He said the "non-contact" policy will not do Taiwan any good.

A sharp commentator, Mr Kang Ning-hsiang, who is a former legislator, says negotiations on reunification should be carried out.

However, the communists should first show their sincerity and capability of guaranteeing the terms that may be reached in the dialogue.

Beijing should stop compelling other countries to stop selling weapons to Taiwan in order to ensure the island's security.

On the diplomatic front, Beijing should not force Taipei to retreat.

Beijing should also show its sincerity regarding its attitude toward democracy.

Mr Kang said this can best be done by allowing Hong Kong people full power to draft the Basic Law.

He said Beijing should be sincere towards promoting Taiwan's economic development.

No united front tactics should be used against Taiwan's business circles and indirect trade should not be used to sabotage the island's economy.

He also said the communists should show their capability of fulfilling their promises.

This can be seen if the reform and the open-door policy initiated by Mr Deng Xiaoping continues after his death.

Mr Kang said there should be no rush for starting any talks.

Some very tentative moves are now being made by Taipei towards reunification, but no one anticipates that there will be a rapid development and smooth sailing in that direction.

At least, not in the near future.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER ON SCENE ON SINO-SOVIET BORDER

HK250915 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 5

["Newsletter from Beijing" by Contributing Reporter Wen Po [2429 3134]:
"Closed Area on Sino-Soviet Border Becomes Tourists Spot"]

[Text] The Eastern Flank of Xiao Hinggan Ling

Ming Shan is not as famous as its name suggests. If we carefully look for it on a map, we will discover its name to the northeast of Hegang City, Heilongjiang. Ming Shan is only 100 kilometers away from Hegang, which is known to the people as "the coal capital." It is on the eastern side of the Xiao Hinggang Mountain Range. Compared with the Xiao Hinggang Mountain Range, which stretches for 400 kilometers, it is only a small hill.

Ming Shan is on the southern shore of the Heilong Jiang. In summer, the green mountains and the river add radiance and beauty to each other and attract many tourists from other parts of the country. On the hill, one can see that not far away, the water in the Heilong Jiang keeps surging eastward and that farther away, there are the orderly buildings of Amurzet, Birobidzhan Jewish Autonomous Region, the Russia Republic, the Soviet Union. The hill is surrounded by an extensive plain shared by both China and the Soviet Union.

Tourists Stroll on the Hill

It is not difficult to image that a few years ago, the areas near Ming Shan were out of bounds to people. Now, strolling on the hill, the reporter hears some popular songs sung by people not far away from him. Searching for the singers, I see several northeast Chinese girls walking uphill. Tourists from far-off places can be found everywhere on Ming Shan.

On the northeastern border, half of the year is winter and spring and fall are very short. Thus, summer is the golden time of the year. The calm and clear water in the Heilong Jiang attracts people from Jiamusi and Hegang and those living in the vicinity of Ming Shan. In Mingshan Town, which is named after Ming Shan, there is now a tourist center. I never imagined that this once awe-inspiring place could become a tourist resort.

The head of the Ming Shan Frontier Station, who is surnamed Gao, told me that Ming Shan had been turned into a tourist resort in May this year. Since the beginning of summer, there are 400 to 500 people swimming and rowing here each day. However, when we are enjoying ourselves, we should never forget that we must not go beyond the line midway between the two shores (that is, the border).

I can rather vaguely see a woman in a red skirt strolling with a child on the northern shore of the river (the Soviet side). The southern shore is, comparatively speaking, bustling with noise and excitement and less quiet than the Northern shore.

Friendly Talks and Meetings Between the Two Sides

The head of the Ming Shan Frontier Station told me about the meetings with the Soviet frontier personnel. He said that meetings were frequent and sometimes there could be as many as several meetings in a week. They meet to ask for animals crossing the border and things drifting along the river, to inform each other of the time construction and production blasts will take place, and to decide on the time and places for the next meetings. In the event that one side asks for a meeting, this side should raise a flag and the meeting will take place on the side requesting the meeting. In summer, the people to be present at the meetings cross the river in boats. In winter, when the river is frozen, they simply walk across the river. Around the spring festival, each side sends one or two bulldozers to clear a path for motor vehicles which carry these people to their meeting places.

It is reported that because the northern half of the Heilong Jiang is more sunny than the southern half, fish prefer to swim on the Soviet side of the river. Chinese fishermen operating there can easily trespass on Soviet territory if they are not careful. This problem, which can be easily solved at meetings, can lead to protestations when the relations between the two countries are tense.

Now, Chinese vessels with engine troubles in the middle of [the] river are sometimes towed back by tugs. Since the beginning of this year, neither side has lodge[d] a single protest. This has been something rare since 1962. Since last year, the Chinese and Soviet frontier personnel have been calling each other comrade at meetings.

Make Dumplings to Entertain Guests

Ming Shan is not a port. For many years, there has been no contact between the peoples living on the border. On 1 October, last year, the Chinese side invited the Soviet frontier personnel to attend the nzowonal [national] day celebrations in Mengbei County, Heilongjiang. In order to thank the Chinese, the Soviet Union has twice invited the Chinese frontier personnel to visit Amurzet. One of these two occasions was on 8 May, this year, when the Soviet side invited the Chinese personnel to cross the border to celebrate with them the 40th anniversary of the triumph over the fascists. On that occasion, the Soviet side prepared a whole pot of dumplings for the Chinese guests. The dumplings were quite out of shape. People called them "Amurzet dumplings."

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG AVIATION OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS FLIGHTS WITH PRC

HK300441 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong Aviation officials will attempt to redress a huge imbalance in air services between the territory and China when they sit down at the negotiating table in Beijing next week.

The meeting has been called by the Chinese to review the existing air services agreement which covers scheduled services operating across the border.

At present air services run in China's favour, with Cathay Pacific Airways [CPA] and British Airways operating five services a week into China, compared with CAAC's [Civil Aviation Administration of China] 59 flights.

Air [words indistinct] negotiated between Britain and China. Hong Kong will be represented at the talks by the Assistant Director of Air Services, Mr Peter Lok, and the Acting Director of Civil Aviation, Mr Norman Latham.

The agreement was last negotiated in 1979. The new talks come at a time of tension in Hong Kong's aviation world. The newly formed airline, Dragonair, was refused permission to operate charter flight to China by the Civil Aviation Department [CAD].

The reason given was that the Beijing talks could have been affected by the flights beginning on the eve of the negotiations.

Also, the frequency applied for was more suited to a scheduled carrier although Dragonair's application was approved, in principle, by China's aviation authorities.

Following hard on the heels of the CAD's refusal, China cancelled rights it earlier granted to Cathay Pacific for charter flights.

Yesterday, Mr Latham, Mr Lok and the Secretary for Economic Services, Mr Piers Jacobs, explained the government's aviation policy.

"The Hong Kong Government seeks to establish and develop the air links required to satisfy Hong Kong's trading, business, tourism and other needs," Mr Jacobs said.

"This objective is best achieved by having as wide a spread of scheduled air services as possible, supplemented as necessary by non-scheduled or charter services," he added.

He noted that last year eight million passengers passed through Kaitak and a quarter of the territory's exports left by air.

He stressed the government remained impartial in granting operating rights.

Mr Latham said Dragonair wanted to fly twice daily to Beijing and once daily to Shanghai.

"The magnitude and scale of that operation would be such that for me to approve it would usurp the authority of the Air Transport licencing Authority (ATLA)," he said.

ATLA is a statutory body whose decisions are final.

"The second reason was the timing. Air services talks are taking place in Beijing starting next Monday and it would be quite wrong to approve charter flights in advance of those negotiations where we hope to renegotiate the arrangements and provide for more scheduled services," Mr Latham said.

Questioned on the huge imbalance in current flights, he said China did not regard Hong Kong in quite the same light as Japan, or a sovereign state overseas.

Apart from that "it was apparently the best agreement which could be reached at the time."

Most nations attempt to arrange reciprocal rights on a one-for-one basis.

China gave no reason for the cancellation of Cathay Pacific's rights, but the airline's managing Director, Mr Peter Sutch, said yesterday commentators had blown the whole affair out of all proportion.

Approval in principle was given in mid-August to supplement the CPA Tuesday charter with flights on Thursday and Sunday, beginning August 25.

After one flight last Sunday, the rights were revoked. There was immediate speculation that this move was in retaliation for Hong Kong's decision to keep Dragonair grounded where Chinese routes were concerned. Dragonair is extensively backed by Chinese interests.

However, Mr Sutch said the CAAC action was "well within normal charter procedures" as charter flights were to supplement scheduled services and were usually approved on a one-by-one basis.

"We are disappointed. We won't deny that. But I do believe the thing has been blown out of all proportion. All I can deduce is that CAAC now believes that there is no need for scheduled services to be supplemented. Other than that we know nothing, he said. About 100 people are believed to have been stranded by the cancellation of yesterday's charter flight.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

MORE HONG KONG STUDENTS STUDYING IN PRC

HK270715 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Aug 85 p 11

[Article by C. K. Lau]

[Text] Increasing numbers of Hong Kong students are furthering their studies at mainland universities as the territory's ties with China grow closer.

This year 60 per cent more overseas Chinese students--most of them from Hong Kong--have applied for admission to Guangzhou's Jinan University and Xiamen's Hua Chiao University.

The two universities are run by the Chinese State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Office specially for overseas Chinese students who want to receive higher education in the motherland.

Mr Cai Zhenzhi, an official of the local office of Hua Chiao University, said about 2,100 overseas Chinese students had applied for admission.

About 580 from Hong Kong and around 120 from Macao have been admitted to degree courses, he said.

Since 1978, when the two universities were re-opened after a temporary closure during the cultural revolution, the number of students from Hong Kong and Macao has been steadily increasing.

Admission offices have also been set up in Guangzhou, Xiamen and Dandong in Liaoning province, the latter especially for Chinese students from Korea and Mongolia.

Chinese students living in foreign countries may also apply for admission at local Chinese embassies.

Chinese students from many Southeast Asian countries such as the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Burma are presently studying at the two universities.

About 30 per cent of the Hua Chiao University students are from overseas Chinese communities and 40 per cent of Jinan's.

Secretary-general of Hua Chiao University, Mr Lin Putian, said the figures were still far short of the state's target of having 90 per cent of the universities' student population recruited from overseas Chinese communities.

Admission requirements have been changed to attract more local students to achieve the target, he said.

Hong Kong students were required by the two universities to sit written examinations in past years.

This year, however, Hong Kong applicants who have passed the Higher Level Examination--the entrance qualification for the Chinese University of Hong Kong are exempt from the written exam.

They are only required to attend an interview.

Mr Lin said the change had attracted many Hong Kong students who had passed the Higher Level Examination but could not get into the local Chinese University because of a shortage of places.

Since last year, local secondary schools have also been allowed to recommend students with good academic records. They can now study at the universities without sitting the entrance examination.

Mr Cai said as a result of arranged visits by local secondary school principals to the university campuses, more students from Angol-Chinese schools had applied for admission.

Most applicants in the past were graduates of Chinese medium schools, especially those run by leftwing groups.

He also said that this year about 100 applicants were graduates of secondary schools known to have strong connections with Taiwan.

Mr Cai said the two universities were different from other mainland universities in many ways because they were specially run for overseas Chinese students.

One notable difference was the absence of a partly apparatus in the university management hierarchy--the two universities have no party secretaries.

Like mainland students styling in other universities overseas Chinese students at Hua Chiao and Jinan don't pay tuition fees.

The universities are also beginning to adopt the credit system that is commonly used in overseas universities.

Mr Cai said most graduates from Hong Kong and [words indistinct] to return home to [words indistinct] their career.

Since the Hong Kong Government does not recognise mainland university degrees, most of them found work with China-owned companies or other commercial firms here.

However, the degrees are recognized by overseas universities and some graduates study for post-graduate degrees at Commonwealth universities to get the necessary qualifications to work in Hong Kong.

The computer science, electronic engineering, business management and medicine departments of the two universities are most popular among Hong Kong students.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BASIC LAW DRAFTING COMMITTEE MEMBER WARNS AGAINST 'ALIEN IDEOLOGY'

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[Text] Hong Kong is in danger of losing its own identity after 1997 if a system of "democratic consultation" is adopted, a member of the Basic Law Drafting Committee has warned.

"To stick to our ways of thinking and methods of doing things is the key to preserving our lifestyle," said Miss Liu Yiu-chu.

She said after China resumes sovereignty over the territory in 1997, the present lifestyle can hardly be retained unless Hong Kong people resist the ideology originating from China.

"If we cannot uphold our present ways of thinking, of doing things, of conducting meetings, value systems and culture, will there be two systems within one country? No, certainly not."

She said "democratic consultation," the decisionmaking system that will be used to help hand Hong Kong back to the Chinese, will make it even harder to retain a separate identity.

"Democratic consultation is alien and it is imported from China," said Miss Liu.

"Mr Ji Pengfei (of the Chinese negotiating team) used the words democratic consultation last month. They then insisted on using it without exactly realising how it operates."

She said the term democratic consultation is used in the draft constitution of the drafting committee five times but without any definition.

The term is used as [a] way of reaching conclusions or of selecting political officers.

She says the term is vague and ambiguous and carries political connotations.

Miss Liu pointed out that the term was used when the Chinese Communist Party attempted to bring small democratic parties in line with the communists in 1950s.

"If the people know and accept what the term means and implies, it doesn't matter and I'm not opposed [to] it.

"However, if many people don't understand what it means, we should make it clear and not leave it open for any arbitrary interpretation."

She alleged that in China the way of doing things was to be ambiguous and vague, leaving room to manouver later.

Asked whether she might suggest any way of replacing democratic consultation as a means of reaching conclusions, she did not give a clear-cut answer.

She said she had aroused public awareness of the subtle and invisible Chinese influence, especially the ideological.

Many people and pressure groups have launched attacks on the term and have asked for a clearer definition.

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